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Arctic Realm,

(CP) dary northern would take ter-Quebec, Manitoba. Saskatchewan and Alberta, is advocated by Dr. Trevor Lloyd, a or of the Arctic Institute of North America and an authority on Arctic geography.

Dr. Lloyd, professor of geography of mines and resources. and chairman of the department, Dartmouth college, made the statement in an interview. He now is giving an Arctic course — physical, cultural and political — at McGill university's geography summer school at Standstead college, in Quebec.

Dr. Lloyd sought better administration and greater expenditures in the north on grounds that the Canadian Arctic has been neglected, until

recently, for 20 years, and is the most backward of all Arctic territory.

He has given more than 10 years' close study to the Canadian Arctic, taught and supervised geography school classes in Manitoba and organized the first geographical bureau of the federal department

He has made comparable on-thespot studies of this country's Arctic with Lapland and Greenland, where he spent a year as Cana-dian consul.

For seven years, he has been writing and rewriting a book on the Canadian Arctic in which he charged the Canadian government was guilty of mismanagement of the north.

Recent Development The book has undergone considerable revision and may not be published — although it has considerable historical value government has, in the last three years, developed the north both for

defence and natural resources. The geographer's conception of the new north is a wide territory distinguished by such factors as isolation, climate, surface relief, lack of communications, absence of agricultural development and

sparsity of settlement.

He sees it best treated as one administrative unit with Churchill, Man., as its capital.

He suggests the present boundary of northern Canada be reviewed and a new line of demarcation from the northern limit of James Bay to coincide with the 55th parallel of latitude to include Churchill, Ungava, and Fitzgerald

in northern Alberta.

The four provinces affected would not lose administration of their northern territory irretrievably, but only for a stated period of perhaps 25 years.